

GERMAN VERDUN DRIVE FAILS; FRENCH HOLD ALL THEIR GAINS

SUBWAY STATION BLOWN UP IN HARLEM, DYNAMITE BOMB JUST MISSING CROWDED TRAIN

Big Hole Torn in Roadway at 110th Street and Lenox Avenue.

BLAST BUCKLES RAILS.

Kiosk Wrecked and Windows in Stores for Blocks Around Broken.

Just twenty minutes after a south-bound train on the Lenox Avenue division of the subway cleared the station at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street this morning a stick of dynamite, supposedly placed by strikers, exploded with great violence. The interior of the station was wrecked and two men on duty at the time were thrown from their posts and hurt.

The persons who placed the bomb escaped without detection. The explosion created a panic in the entire neighborhood and brought hundreds of persons to the streets to ascertain the cause of the miniature earthquake that shook the neighborhood.

Two men on duty in the station at the time were Charles Eckert of No. 271 Courtlandt Avenue, the Bronx, a ticket agent, and Louis Lafari of No. 24 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street. Both were hurled from their places by the tremendous force of the explosion and received severe cuts. Gelsie Garby, a messenger boy, of No. 118 East One Hundred and Second Street, was the only person, aside from the employees, known to have been in the station at the time. He was standing on the platform and was blown to the tracks, where large quantities of falling plaster covered him. The messenger climbed back to the platform and rushed to the street.

There are two entrances to the station. One is at One Hundred and Tenth Street and the other at One Hundred and Eleventh. Through the center of the station runs an island platform, such as is found at all of the express stations of the tube.

PLACED IN PATH OF CROWDED TRAIN.

The narrow escape of the many passengers who were in the southbound train which had just cleared the station was made evident by the investigation that was put under way at once by Fire Marshal Prial, Inspector Owen Eagan of the Bureau of Combustibles and the Police Department. During the early hours of the morning the subway runs no ten-car trains. It cuts the number of cars down to five and sometimes to three. The shortening of the trains results in a corresponding crowding of cars even in the non-rush hours.

It was one of these crowded trains that went swiftly out of the station while the dynamite charge must have been in place with its fuse burning. And it was placed directly in the center of the roadway, under the train which escaped destruction.

The force of the explosion ripped a great hole in the roadway. It cut off two ties as cleanly as though they had been severed by a giant razor, curved the rails two inches and effectively blocked traffic.

It required nearly an hour for the wrecking crew to repair the tracks and permit the resumption of traffic. The charge went off with a mighty roar. It shook the entire neighborhood.

STIELOW, AGAIN SENTENCED TO DIE, PLEADS WITH COURT

Prisoner, Dazed, Says "I Did Not Do This Murder; Admissions I Made Were Forced."

ALBANY, Oct. 25.—Charles F. Stielow, three times reprieved while under sentence of death for the murder of Charles D. Phelps at West Shelby, Orleans County, March 21, 1915, was resented by the Court of Appeals to be executed at Sing Sing Prison during the week beginning Dec. 11.

Beyond the slight quivering of the lips and flushed cheeks, Stielow manifested no emotion as Chief Judge Bartlett directed that the Warden of Sing Sing Prison execute the death sentence imposed by the lower court. Stielow, handcuffed to one of the two guards who accompanied him from Sing Sing Prison, entered the assembly chamber, temporarily the home of the court, a moment or two before the session was convened. After District Attorney Knickerbocker of Orleans County, his prosecutor, had moved that the court set the date for the execution, the Chief Judge asked Stielow if he could give any reason why the court should not proceed.

Rising slowly to his feet, the prisoner gazed at the row of Judges in their gowns of sombre black and then said falteringly and in a voice that was barely audible even to those seated near him:

"I didn't do this murder." Then he hesitated for a moment as his eyes ranged from one end of the bench to the other. It was with difficulty that he was able to proceed. A second later in faltering phrases he said to the Judges:

"The admissions on which I was convicted were forced upon me by threats and promises. I was not out of my house on the night of the murder."

Once more he hesitated for many seconds, then he resumed:

"I don't just know of any more I can say," he turned to his attorney, Stuart M. Kohn, and whispered: "You had better do the talking."

As Stielow sank back into the chair, Mr. Kohn said to the court:

"I have only one request to make, and that is that the court fix the time of execution at as far distant a date as possible."

Immediately the Chief Judge announced the date for execution and the proceedings were ended. Stielow was once more handcuffed to a prison guard and left the chamber with his custodians and his counsel. He was taken immediately in the station, where the party boarded an early afternoon train for Ossining.

"You may be seated," Mr. Stielow said, Chief Judge Bartlett.

Stielow's lawyers, Stuart M. Kohn and James W. Osborne, will keep up the fight to save him from the electric chair.

SWEARS TO THREAT BY MRS. BEUTINGER TO KILL HUSBAND

"Said She Would Finish Him if He Didn't Leave Her Alone," Says Witness.

TRIAL MOVES RAPIDLY.

Jury Obtained and Testimony Begun in Hour—Children See Mother at Bar.

A startling bit of testimony was brought out this afternoon at the trial of Mrs. Margaret E. Beutinger before Judge Martin in Newark for the murder of her husband. It is the contention of the defense that Mrs. Beutinger shot her husband in self-defense. Eugene Graaf, an employee in the Beutinger household, testified that when he entered Mrs. Beutinger's bedroom, just after the tragedy, Mrs. Beutinger told him Beutinger had made three visits to her that morning. Graaf added:

"Mrs. Beutinger informed me she had told her husband she would finish him if he did not let her alone and that he replied, 'Go ahead and do it.'"

The trial moved rapidly, the first witness being called just one hour after the Judge ascended the bench at 10 o'clock. Her white-gloved hands folded in her lap, Mrs. Beutinger watched the proceedings much more as a spectator than as a prisoner charged with murder.

Her children, three little girls and two little sons, were seated behind her in the space reserved for spectators. They bobbed their heads about to peep between the shoulders of those in front.

Mrs. Beutinger, a slender, diminutive woman, was made to appear even smaller to-day as she sat beside Mrs. Florence Bell, the court matron, a big sturdy woman of evident strength, who wore upon her left wrist a silver chain bracelet highly supported by handcuffs.

Mrs. Beutinger's first tears came when Robert H. McCarter, her counsel, told the jury of the treatment to which her husband had subjected her. The lawyer pointed to Mrs. Beutinger as a delicate little woman, only five feet tall, while Beutinger was a burly six-footer, weighing more than 200 pounds. He charged that Beutinger had for years made his wife's life one of misery by his brutalities and that she only fled at him when he rushed at her to attack her.

Facing Mrs. Beutinger on the wall back of the witness seat, a large floor plan of the \$25,000 Beutinger home in Caldwell was set up, with the bedroom in which Mrs. Beutinger killed her husband conspicuously outlined.

Another plaintiff thing Mrs. Beutinger had to look at was a mural painting, entitled "Power and Benevolence," over the Judge's chair. It portrayed a figure, succoring another which had fallen among rocks.

Within two minutes after Judge Martin ascended the bench the drawing of the jury began. By 11 o'clock the jury box was filled and the trial was under way. Following is the jury: Leo A. Baum, Newark, manufacturing jeweler; Foreman; Joseph Budd, Newark, insurance; Edison L. Clark, Newark, mercantile manager;

(Continued on Second Page)

Woman on Trial for Murder And Her Fatherless Children



KEENE'S WIDOW LEFT ESTATE OF \$4,000,000

Son and Daughter Get \$500,000 Each Under Terms of Her Will Filed To-Day.

(Special to The Evening World.) HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Oct. 25.—The will of Mrs. Sara J. Keene, wife of James R. Keene, the Wall Street promoter and famous breeder of race horses, was filed here to-day.

Although no specific amount is mentioned the estate is estimated to be worth about \$4,000,000. Mrs. Keene leaves \$500,000 to each of her two children, Foxhall P. Keene, the international polo player, and Mrs. Jessica Keene Frost of Ayers Cliff, Quebec, Canada. Mrs. Keene died Oct. 5 of this year.

BIDS FOR BATTLESHIPS.

Newport News Company Makes Lowest Prices Submitted.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company was the lowest of four bidders in bids opened to-day by the Navy Department on four battleships.

Its bid on one electric-driven battleship was \$19,479,000, and on two electric-driven battleships \$19,315,000 each. On steam-driven battleships it bid \$19,300,000 for one and \$19,320,000 each on two.

The one battleship is to be completed in thirty-nine months and where two are bid for, the second is to be completed in forty-five months.

The Bath Iron Works of Bath, Me., presented the lowest bid on torpedo boat destroyers. Its bid, however, \$11,185,000 each for two, and \$11,160,000 each for three, was the only one presented in the class in which the machinery was to be of the company's design. The Fore River Company presented the lowest bid for four ships with machinery designed by the Navy Department, its bid being \$11,175,000 each.

RACING RESULTS ON PAGE 2. ENTRIES ON SPORTING PAGE.

209 AIR BATTLES IN ONE DAY ALONG THE SOMME LINE

Berlin Announces That 500 German Aeroplanes Took Part in Raid.

SHELLED MANY POINTS.

Sixteen Allied Airships Were Shot Down by the German Flyers.

BERLIN, Oct. 25 (by wireless to Sayville).—German aeroplanes on the Somme front made more than 500 raids on the Anglo-French positions Oct. 22, says the Overseas News Agency. There were 209 aerial fights between German airmen and entente allied fliers on this day. It is stated that in the Somme sector alone more than sixteen entente aeroplanes were shot down. In addition several aeroplanes were forced to land behind the Anglo-French lines. The weather on the day mentioned was bright.

Of the aeroplanes shot down, eleven are in German possession. The German fliers attacked with bombs and machine guns, troops, camps and marching columns, while others, flying low, directed their machine gun fire on hostile trenches.

On the night of Oct. 20-21 German air squadrons dropped several thousand kilograms of bombs on the railway station of Longueau, near Amiens, on ammunition depots at Cerey and Marcelcave and on Camp Bray on the Somme. The railroad station at Longueau was set on fire and a number of explosions, apparently from ammunition trains, followed. A huge fire was visible for a long time after the attack.

On the night of Oct. 21-22 German squadrons dropped several thousand kilograms of bombs with strong effect upon the railroad station of Montdidier, on troops camps at Chaulmoilles, Harbonnières and Prayant and upon troops marching to the front.

ROME, Oct. 25 (via Paris).—Italian and French aeroplanes have bombed Austrian military works in three places on the west coast of Istria and escaped unscathed, says an announcement of the Italian War Office.

An aerial battle between the French hydro-aeroplanes and Austrian sea planes, in which one of the Austrian machines was captured and another fell into a lagoon at Basiglio, on the Italian coast near Caorle, also is reported. The Austrian squadrons had been throwing bombs on Caorle.

RUSSIAN WAR LOSSES 1,797,522 SINCE JUNE 1

Berlin Cable Says 85,981 Officers Were Among Killed or Wounded in Battle.

BERLIN, Oct. 25 (by wireless to Sayville).—There have been 1,797,522 casualties in the Russian army since June 1, according to the latest reports made public by the Central Identification Office at Kiev, says an Overseas News Agency statement to-day.

"Included in this number," continues the statement, "are 85,981 officers. Among officers who have recently fallen are two generals, six colonels in command of brigades and eight colonels and lieutenant colonels in command of regiments. The largest number of casualties was among the Siberian Corps and the Caucasian Cavalry."

VON MACKENSEN CAPTURES CERNAVODA IN ROUMANIA; FALKENHAYN DRIVES AHEAD

Crown Prince Launches Two Attacks Against Positions Won by the French in Verdun Battle of Yesterday, but Both Are Repulsed.

PETROGRAD ADMITS LOSS ON THE ROUMANIAN FRONTS

News of the wonderful success of the French troops, who, by surprise attacks at Verdun, gained two miles on a front of more than four miles, is offset by further victories for the Central Powers on both lines in Roumania.

Berlin partially admits that the French delivered a serious blow to the army of the Crown Prince. Paris claims that in two powerful attacks last night the Germans failed to regain any of the ground lost at Verdun.

In Roumania von Mackensen has captured the City of Cernavoda, which commands the bridge which spans the Danube River and the trestle which carries the railroad over low ground. Bulgar troops have reached two towns eighteen miles north of Constantza—captured three days ago—and have taken 3,250 prisoners. On the Transylvanian front von Falkenhayn has made further progress, capturing Vulcan Pass. These successes are admitted in Petrograd and Bucharest.

BERLIN ADMITS VERDUN LOSS; GERMANS TAKEN BY SURPRISE

Gen. Nivelle Awaited His Chance, Then Suddenly Hurlled 80,000 Soldiers Into Action and Broke German Line.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—On the north-east front of Verdun a French attack gained ground as far as Fort Douaumont, which was set on fire, the War Office announced this afternoon. The fighting continues.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—German forces under the command of the Crown Prince struck back last night in two powerful efforts to regain the territory won by the French yesterday at Verdun. They attempted to recapture the Haudromont quarries and the Damloup battery. The War Office announces that in both cases they were repulsed. The French gains were maintained. The German officer in command at Fort Douaumont is among the prisoners taken. The War Office reports that 3,500 prisoners were taken, including at least 100 officers.

Latest reports from Verdun indicate that four divisions of French soldiers—a total of 80,000 men—took part in yesterday's drive and that the Germans were taken by surprise, and not at one point did they succeed in stopping the impetuous rush. In three hours the French recaptured ground to gain which required months of patient effort by the Germans including such positions as Douaumont Fort and Thiaumont Work, which in the past were won and lost repeatedly.

Gen. Nivelle for weeks past has been watching the German movements like a lynx, carefully calculating the effect of every withdrawal of troops for transfer to the Somme and East-ern fronts. At the same time, he quietly made his preparations and when he judged the Germans had thinned their defenses to the danger point, he struck like lightning. The result was one of the most brilliant operations of the campaign.

CROWN PRINCE SENDS AN APPEAL FOR AID.

In response to the Crown Prince's appeal for help, the Teutons are shifting regiments back from the Somme to the Verdun front. German units from the Somme battlefield arrived before Verdun yesterday while the French were smashing their way northward, but too late to take part in the day's action.

Gen. Nivelle's lightning stroke accomplished a two-fold purpose. It definitely removed the German menace to Verdun and it halted the massing of a huge German army on the Bapaume-Peronne line for a great counter-attack on the Somme.

The official French account of the battle, every word of which was weighed carefully, does not say the German line was forced back, but that it was "burst."

Details of the French victory show that its extent was as much of a surprise to the French as it must have been to the Germans. Gen. Petain regarded the front east of the Meuse as too cramped, and suggested to Gen. Nivelle, the commander of Verdun, that he give himself more elbow room. With that end in view infantry was sent up to reinforce the French and artillery was ordered for the establishment of new batteries. The avi-